

in number $7\frac{1}{2}$, are convex and separated by a deep suture. The last whorl is a little longer than the spire, descending only at its end. The apex is obtuse, first ascending then descending, smooth, shining. The two embryonic whorls are sculptured with irregular longitudinal wrinkles and numerous very fine pores, which exist also in some of the following whorls. The whorls of the spire are ornamented with feeble longitudinal ribs which are somewhat irregular and sometimes bifid and with numerous impressed spiral lines. The aperture is small, somewhat oblique, occupying one-third of the total length of the shell. The peristome is sharp, simple, the columellar lip dilated above, reflected, somewhat thickened and covering the umbilical chink. The parietal callus is broad, white, and forms a straight line connecting the outer lip with the columella, with which it forms an obtuse angle.

The length of the shell is 19.5, the diameter 7.3, the alt. of the aperture 6.5, the diameter of the aperture 4 mm.

The unique specimen, found at the Brazilian Island of Trinity, is kept in the National Museum of Rio de Janeiro. The species is dedicated to my distinguished colleague, Prof. Dr. Bruno Lobo, Director of the National Museum of Natural History and Anthropology at Rio de Janeiro.

*House de Joinville, Est. de St. Catharine, Brazil,
20th of September, 1916.*

PLEUROCERA SUBULARE LEA.

BY CALVIN GOODRICH.

Lea's *Melania subularis*¹ came from the Niagara river. It is a shell common to the waters of Lake Erie, especially the northern and western shallows. A form, recognizable superficially as different, occurs in the lake tributaries. These river shells, as a rule, are lighter of structure, less polished and, whorl for whorl, somewhat larger than lake shells. The percentage of dark shells in the streams is, I would say offhand, lower than in

¹ Philos. Trans. IV., p. 100; 1831.

the lake. But the differences are so slight that they do not warrant distinction even as a sub-species.

I believe it was this stream form that Anthony had before him when he described his *Melania neglecta*,¹ from the Great Miami river, "near Dayton, Ohio." The descriptions of *subularis* and *neglecta* might be interchanged and cause little or no perplexity to the student. In September, 1916, I collected in the Great Miami at Tadmor, about ten miles north of Dayton, and in January last, collected over exposed gravel bars of the river at Dayton itself. Save that there seem to be an unusual number of distorted specimens among these shells, I cannot see any marked differences between them, and recognized *subulare* of the lake drainage. Anthony mentioned two varieties, one banded, the other "plain, horn-color, or with bands but faintly indicated by an almost imperceptible difference of color in the interior of the mouth." Heavy specimens of this latter variety, with "remarkably expanded outer lip," were separated by Lea under the name *Trypanostoma labiatum*.² In the Tadmor lot, I have specimens running from thin attenuated forms to the robust *labiatum* of expanded lip, banded and unbanded, all of the same colony. In a family so variable as the *Pleuroceridae*, there can be little justification for Lea's action, if only because the dignifying of one form with a name makes it a duty to name the other forms—a business that would pile up the nomenclature like ore-heaps around a blast furnace.

Melania intensa Anthony³ is simply a "purple-black" variety of *subulare*. Such shells occur more or less commonly in localities where *subulare* flourishes. I collected nearly a handful in the Wabash river at Logansport, Ind., last year. One can get black and partly black shells. In a sending by A. J. Brown from Spring river, Fulton county, Ark., was a specimen black from apex to a little beyond the beginning of the last whorl. At that point the animal seems to have run out of coloring matter, finishing the shell in pale yellow.

¹ Ann. Lyc. N. Y., p. 128; March, 1854.

² Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., p. 174; 1862.

³ Reeve, Monog., sp. 371.

In the synonymy of *subulare* may be included *Trypanostoma pallidum* Lea.¹ This is merely an extreme form, such as occurs somewhat rarely among fresh-water Gastropoda. It represents an old-age development, denied to all except a few animals of unusual vitality or unusual good luck in escaping hardships and enemies. Judging by the figure in Tryon² (the description suggests difficulties) *Melania tracta* Anthony, placed by Tryon in the synonymy of *Pleurocera elevatum* Say, is the *pallidum* stage of *subulare* growth.

Pleurocera subulare is probably the most widely distributed member of its genus, inhabiting from easternmost Ontario to Minnesota, Kansas and Arkansas. East of the Mississippi it does not appear to go below the line of the Ohio river. Considering the variableness of the family, the characteristics of this species are remarkably constant. There is slight difference between the *subulare* of the Great Lakes region and that of streams of northern Arkansas.

The synonymy of this species may be set down as:

Melania subularis Lea, 1831.

Melania tracta Anthony, 1850.

Melania neglecta Anthony, 1854.

Melania intensa Anthony mss., Reeve, 1860.

Trypanostoma pallidum Lea, 1862.

Trypanostoma labiatum Lea, 1862.

A NEW HOLOSPIRA FROM CHIHUAHUA.

BY HENRY A. PILSBRY.

HOLOSPIRA BRYANTWALKERI n. sp. Pl. 4, fig. 6.

A species of the subgenus *Haplocion*. The shell is rimate, cylindric, the upper third tapering, summit mucronate. Very pale flesh-colored. Sculpture of closely set riblets, narrower than their intervals, very straight and retractive on the upper,

¹ Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., p. 173; 1862.

² Monograph of *Strepomatidae*, Washington, p. 96; 1873.